ack injured. The entire mill and elevator were de

nother Pleasing and Profitable Pe

The matinee given at the Opera House

The Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24. 1852.

Marca winds blew away the shadowy Georgia statesmen.

This settles it for two years, at least. The Republican President will be standing be-hind the Democratic Congress with a

Ma. KENNA drew the capital prize of \$10 in the Washington dog show; and yet some people say that the Senator lacks some of

Is the Democratic party ever gets into afull swing of power the tariff of 1883 will come down so suddenly that the country will think the heavens have fallen.

Ira reduction of the tariff on a basis of protection is not entirely satisfactory, let us contemplate, as calmly as we may, reduction on the basis of revenue only?

We admit with regret that the tariff act passed by a Republican Congress, is not all that it ought to be. And we admit, with even more regret, that the strong

pemocratic minority didn't intend it should be.

Senator Morrell says the revenues will be reduced \$75,005,005 000 under the new law. But the revenue reformers are not bothering themselves about reduction of the revenue. Though the \$145,000,000 surplus of last year be doubled they won't grieve if a goodly number of "protected monopolies" be driven to the wall. Their aim is to allow no industry to survive that cannot stand no industry to survive that cannot stand against the competion of the world. They are Americans who draw their principles of national economy from the free trade liter-

Speaking of pertinent points, taking topics and that sort of thing, here is a than profitable. The Senate adjourned at shoulder hit from the Tyler County Star: 12 o'clock to day without transacting any Suppose somebody would take it into his head that the State debt was not created according to law and should enjoin the get a vote on the whisky bill extending payment of the interest on it. The Courts the bonded period. At 4:30 o'clock a uld certainly decide in favor of the plaintiff in any such case. Then what friends of the bill opposed it and raised a banks be in?" This adds to the misery of that other thought, to wit: That some honest, Constitution-fearing farmer might take when, according to the Constitution, ought to have been taxed, and assessed by an appointed assessor when it is his right own county. Who can tell what may come

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS might have died at any time these twenty years "without our special wonder." A delicate frame, almost literally reduced to skin and scarcely less amazing than his great tenacity In the committee room, or sitting, gloved and covered in his wheeled-chair, almost within reaching distance of the Speaker of the House; always on the alert; quick to see and seize a point; shrewd in debate: his thin, shrill voice commanding an attention accorded to few members ting generally with the Democratic party but often breaking with manly independence through party trammels-and sometimes forcing his party to follow: always re the dead Confederacy was a speciacle and an inspiration. It has fallen to the lot of few men to fill high places under two governments; to still fewer to go and come as Mr. Stephens did. A Union seceder opposed to secession but swallowe in the maelstrom which carried men down with their States-Mr. Stephens did his duty by the Confederacy, did not repine when it was dead, and came back gladly to his first and only love. He "accepted the results of the war" in good ful and loyal acquiescence. He ex-erted his influence for good, to build up what had been broken down, to efface the scars of war, the bitterness and resentment of defeat, to unite the people once more in the common bond of Union. His aim since the war has been in striking contrast with that of a higher officer of the Confederacy who has sulked in his tent, an alien in the land of his birth. In the death of Alexander H. Stephens the countty loses an honest man and a statesman

above the average. "AN AGENT." whose communication is printed elsewhere, commenting on Bishop Kain's recent discourse on purgatory, speaks of a report thereof being "thrust into our places of business, our workshops, our houses, and upon our children." series of discourses on points of doctrine, by a clergyman of the Bishop's eminence, is a matter of general interest, which the large attendance of persons not of the Bishop's faith attests. In its aim to cover the news of the day the INTELLIGENCER is giving abstracts of the discourses. A newspe per is not sectarian; a sectarian publication s not a newspaper. The newspaper endeavors to cover, without bias, the whole field of human thought and action. A notable event in the synagogue is as much in its line as the ceremonial of the cathedral or the plainer rvance of the meeting In its capacity of news gatherer the daily press must be "all things to all men," or it will fail of completeness. For this reason INTELLIGENCES aims to give, without color, whatever there is of a news character in the arena of political contention. Democratic reader of the INTELLIGENCER would expect, with reason, to find a mass meeting of his party reported in these columns the next morning. The line be tween news and opinion being sufficiently marked, there is no danger other. It is not for a newspaper to say at what age a child of Protestant paren should be allowed to know that there is in the world so considerable a body of Chris tians as those who adhere to the Roman Catholic Church, or when he may be permitted to have an intelligent idea of the doctrines of that church. We may be per-

of so alert and vigorous a father as our correspondent are in little danger of being led

off by "false doctrine and he

FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS

for Magnanimity at the last Moment. Whisky Bond Bill in the House.

From Our Special Correspondent WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4 .- No Con-

ress ever went out of existence more quietly or in better order, with its business in better shape than the Forty-seventh did toof the appropriation bills, all conference committees had ample time, and the scan dals that surrounded the expiring hours of the Forty-fifth Congress were strangers to day. There was very little drunkenness, no disorders and no bad feeling. The Democrats marred somewhat the close by refusing to let Lee, of South Carolina, be given his seat, after a majority had decided that Richardson (Democrat) was taken as a matter of course. Ex-Speaker Randall was chosen by his side of the house to offer a vote of thanks to the retiring Speaker, which was heartily passed, but

THE CLOSING SCENES

Of Congress-The Struggle to Pana Whisky Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The close ing hours of the House were more amusing important business.

notion was made for a recess, but the kind of a fix would the school fund and point of no quorum. For half an hour the

> At 5 o'clock Mr. Butterworth moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, a motion which was greeted with a shout of laughter and was ruled out of order by the Speaker. The Speaker suggested that there were upon his table a number of important House bills with senate amendments which should be considered, and he asked unanimous consent for that purpose. A TART CONTROVERSY.

remark from Steele that the whisky bill was standing in the way of other business. Butterworth replied with some warmth bone, his mental vigor and industry were that the whisky bill was entitled to as much consideration as any other measure As morning approached, however, sleep departed, and members appeared as bright as in the early hours of the evening. Shortly before dawn Mr. Young suggested compromise proposition that at 11 o'clock to House should vote upon the whisky bill ad election case. Randall objected.

swap off a colored Representative for whisky."

"I do," replied Young, with a frankness which was relished by the House and greeted with laughter, "but I am unwilling to swap off a colored representative for a crank. Does the gentleman know what a crank is?" [Laughter]

"Before the trade is closed," shouted Bragg, of Wisconsin, "I want to know h much whisky has been drunk."

DAVIS' MAGNANIMITY.

The Last Official Act of Senator Henry's Career. WASHINGTON, March 4.-The last act of

ate was one of magnanimity and justice. In faith, and counseled his people to a grace- Civil Appropriation bill, an amendment was inserted to pay the employes of the House of Representatives and Senate one month's extra pay. This did not include the Capitol Police force, who are about as hard worked a class of employes around the Capitol as can be ployes around the Ospitol as can be found, for the reason that they are not borne on either of the regular pay rolls of the two Houses, but are paid one half the year by the Senate and the other half by the House. After the adoption of the conference report in the Senate at 5 o'clock this morning, Mr. Ingalls offered a joint resolution which had already been adopted by the House to allow the police force one month extra pay as an act of equity, but there being a slim attendance it was apparently voted down without division and the Senate then took a recess until 10 o'clock this forenoon. After the Senate had assembled to-day Mr. Davis arose and asked for a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was defeated, explaining that usually he was opposed to allowing employee extra compensation for services never performed, but in this case he asserted that the other empleyes having been allowed a month's extra pay it was not right that the police force should be an exception. His explanation and appeal for justice had the desired effect, and the vote was reconsidered, and the resolution passed almost unanimously. found, for the reason that they are not

From Our Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—The name of the post office in Brooke county. W. Va., heretofore known as Pan Handle, has been changed to Collier.

Senator Kenna left for Charleston tonight, and Senator Camden goes to Par-kersburg to-morrow. Ex-Representatives Hoge and Wilson will remain in Washing-ion for a few days, gathering together their personal effects.

ton for lew tapy statement values of the control of

THE MARRIAGE OF SENATOR TABOR He Denies Misleading Pather Chappells as to the Fact of Mis Divorce.

WASHINGTON, March 3,-With reference to the statement of the Rev. Father Chappelle, that he was misled as to the facts about the divorce of Senator Tabor, whose wedding ceremony he performed, the Senator says: "There is evidently some mis take, for Father Chappelle did not ask either Miss McCourt or myself about it. If he had we should have no besitancy in telling him the facts. Regarding myself. I supposed everybody un-derstood that I had been divorced, and as to Miss McCourt I am certain there would

have been no concealment on the part of herself and father had the question been asked. Her father, Mr. McCourt, called upon father Chapelle and arranged for the marriage. And I have no doubt be would have told him the facts had he made any inquiry upon the subject, but we will see what he has to say." He disappeared in an adjoining room and in a moment re-"No," he said after the statement was read to him; "no he did not ask me any-thing about it. If he had, I should, of course, have told him the facts, even though

it had cost me the pain of seeing my daugh-ter married outside the church, for all my other children have been married by ter married outside the courch, for all my other children have been married by Catholic priests, and I should have been sorry to have it otherwise in this case. But there was no misrepresentation or denial of facts by us, and I am sure there was none by Mr. Tabor.

Don Cameron Settling an Old Score. was not the only cause of Don Cameron's anger. Years ago when old Simon Cameron

Of Georgia-The Last Hours of the South

ATLANTA, GA., March 4 — A. II. Stephens death occurred at 3:30 o'clock this morning. About 2 o'clock this morning it was evi dent he was much weaker and the crisis became cold, clammy and assumed a purbhens was lying on his back, with his head turned slightly to the right. The husky rattle n his thoroat that had been plainly perceptible earlier in the night had ceased entirely. At a quarter past 3 the family was called in. After breathing almost imperceptibly for a lew moments he died without the slightest remor. To-day the remains laid in the tremor. To-day the remains laid in the State Executive Mansion and were viewed by 20,000 people. This afternoon a meeting of citizens was held and addresses were delivered by Senator Colquitt, Judge Warten J. Crawford, Judge Logan E. Bleckly and other prominent citizens. The remains will lie in state at the Capitol, commencing to-morrow, until burial, Wednes.

friends of the bill opposed it and raised a point of no quorum. For half an hour the tellers stood in their places and became the butt of jocular remarks and suggestions on the part of the members.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Butterworth moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, a motion which was greeted with a shout of laughter and was ruled out of order by the Speaker. The Speaker sucvested that

Alexander Hamilton Stephens, was born in that part of Wilkes county, Georgia, which now forms a part of Taliaferro county, February 11, 1812; graduated at the University of Georgia, at Athens, in 1832: taught school eighteen months; was admitted to the bar at Crawfordsville in 1834; was a member of the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature from Taliaferro county, in 1836, "37, "38, "39 and '40, and was a member of the State Senate from Taliaferro county in 1842; was elected a representative to the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth congresses, (that is from 1843 to 1859) when he declined a re-election; was run as a Presideniial-elector for the State at large in Georgia, on the Douglas and Johnson ticket in 1869, was elected to the secession convention of Georgia in 1861; opposed and voted resize the ordinance of secession in the ordinance of secession in the ordinance of secession in the comments of the secession in the ordinance of secession in the comments of the secession in the ordinance of secession in the comments of the secession in the ordinance of secession in the comments of the secession in the comments of secession in the comments of the secesi Alexander Hamilton Stephens, was born tion of Georgia in 1861; opposed and voted tion of Georgia in 1801, opposed and voted against the ordinance of secession in that body—but gave it his support after it had been passed, against his judgment as to its policy; was elected by that convention to the Confederate congress, which met at Montgomery, Alabamas, February 4, 1861, and was chosen vice president under the

and was chosen vice president under the provisional government by that congress was elected Vice President of the Confed was elected Vice-President of the Confederate States for the term of six years, under what was termed the permanent Government, in November, 1861; visited the State of Virginia on a mission under the Confederate Government in April, 1861, under the invitation of that State; was one of the commissioners on the part of the Confederate Government at the Hampton Roads conference in February, 1865; was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1868, by the first Legislature convened under the new constitution, made under the Johnson policy, but was not allowed to take his seat; was elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1873, (to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ambrose R Wright;) was elected to the Forty-fourth. Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,148 votes, without opposition. He served during the first term of the present Congress and resigned last fall to take the Governor ship of Georgia.

THE SOUTHERN PLOODS.

Rising at Helena, and Last Year's Experience Expected to Be Repeated.

HELENA, ARK., March 3.—The terrific lood from the Alleghany stopes west, after spreading broadcast ruin, desolation and death, throughout the Ohio Valley, has loined forces at Cairo with the vast tide from the Rocky Mountain incline east and together have made big the mighty artery that drains half a continent, and now it comes pouring in upon this comparatively defenseless Valley of the Mississippi with proportions of an ocean current, and the mad fary almost of a mountain torrent. The river at this point, after the first rapid vise that brought it to the point of overflowing its banks, checked up and rose steadily, but slowly, till within the twenty-four hours ending at this writing, when, as with a new impulse, it began coming up at the rate of eight inches in twenty-four hours. It is now within thirty inches of the maximum of last year, and with the great reservoirs all full on both sides, and the certainty of a continued rise for another week, the outlook is apalling. Mindful of the terrible losses and sufferings of last year, precautions have been taken by the majority of residents in the lowcountry to remove their stock and other perishable property to places of safety; and they have nerved themselves in give battle to the enemy to the death. Coshoma county, Miss, is one vast pond of water, and traffic, except by boat, is entirely suspended. On this shove a large part of the levee is new, and with the almost certainty of as great pressure upon it as last year, with the blustering blasts of March to add fury to conceive the result from Hopefield, opposite Memphis, on the Arkansas side, to the Gull. This is only one point above the overflow, and as most of the levees repaired from last year are of fresh dirt and in many places unfinished and abandoned, the destruction to property and the suffering of 1882 are almost sure of a repetition. and together have made big the mighty artery that drains half a continent, and

the destruction to property and the suffer-ing of 1882 are almost sure of a repetition.

turers of this City-New Dutles on Tobacco. Wool, Iron, Steel, Pottery and Glass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.-Through

vision passed en route to the statute book minutes Sunday morning, carried there by the votes of men who were opposed to it No similar piece of legislation has ever had so tortuous a road to travel and but fev have ever reached the end beset with half Washington, March 3.—Van Wyck's attack on Brewster in the Senate last night on Friday evening it emerged from the committee room in its present shape it had was in the House of Representatives, van Myck, who was also a member, made a bitter personal attack on him, and the son embering this insult to the father, was excusable for his anger, and in his nervous and excited state, the wonder is that he stopped when he did, as all present thought the Senate was saved the odium of hearing one of their members branded as "liar." It is supporters have all apologized and denounced while the Senate was saved the odium of hearing one of their members branded as "liar." It is supporters have all apologized and denounced while they voted for it. The petty manufacturers of New England nave fared better than any other interest. Even some of them are ashamed of it. one-third of the committee repudiated i

THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLAND.

The British intrigues and selfishness that have marked its trial for the last thre months cannot be told in an hour or day they will be sooner or later. An Englis paper dated February tenth, received here Puleston, a member of Parliament, who i well known on this side of the water, and especially in Philadelphia, made before the Plymouth Chamber, of Commerce, in which, speaking of the alarming invasions American products are making into the markets of Europe, he says: "Not only is the grain market of England in American hands, but their breadstuffs go to France and Germany. Even at Fiume, the Austrian grain exporting port, American grain has appeared, and Russian alcohol distillers are importing American maize, and thus step by step are the Americans driving their competitors from the European grain Germany and other countries are seeking to protect themselves by pro-hibition, and, taking advantage of the easily raised terror of trichanea in pork, all American hogs are prohibited. Canned fruits are taxed as hardware, hams in bags are taxed as dry goods. France takes much the same line of protection."

much the same line of protection."
Speaking of the prospects ahead for Europe to pay for the needed food products in merchandize instead of coin he said,, "much interest is taken in the debate now in progress in Congress on the tariff, and so strong are the protectionist industries that the prospect for a reformed tariff is not favorable."

hat the prospect for a contract of a contrac

It will take some little time for everybody to understand its true reductions, and there is but little doubt expressed by those who that it will increase the custom revenue and probably turn the balance of trade

NEW TARIFF BILL. of the Prominent Features at Changes Made.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—The tariff hanges made in the Tax and Tariff bill by the conference committee are in the items given below, upon which the committee

Schedule A .- Chemical products: Glue 20 per centum ad valorem; alumina, alum patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina and aluminous cake and alum in crystals or ground, 60 cents per 100 pounds; baryata, sulphate of, or barytes manufactured, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; or essence of rum, 50 center per ounce.

BARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE, Schedule B.-Earthenwere and glas ware: China, porcelain, parian and bisque charms vases and statuettes painted rnamented in any manner, and on earther stone and crockery ware, painted or gilded 60 per centum ad valorem. All othe earthen, stone and crockery ware, whit stances not especially enumerated or pro-vided for in this act, 55 per centum ac valorem. Green and colored glass outlies vials, demijohns and carboys (covered o vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, moulded or pressed green and colored bottle-glass not cut, engraved or painted and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 1 cent per pound; if filled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay 30 per cent ad valorem in in this act, I cent per pound; if filled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay 30 per cent ad valorem in addition to the duty on the contents. All glass bottles and decanters and other like vessels of glass shall, if filled, pay the same rates of duty in addition to any duty chargeable on the contents as if not filled, except as in this act otherwise specially provided for. Cylinder and crown glass (polished), not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, 2½ cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 10 by 24 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches that and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 30 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square toot, METAL ORES AND SCRAP.

Schedule C.-Metals: Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residury from burnt pyrites, 75 cents phuret of iron in its natural state, contain ing not more than 3½ per cent of copper, 75 cents per ton; provided that ore contain-75 cents per ton; provided that orecontaining more than 2 per cent of copper shall pay, is addition thereto, 2½ cents per pound for the copper contained therein, Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, espiegelisen, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, §-10ths of a gent per pound, but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit

square, one cent per pound; comprising bree-eighths of an inch thick; round iron ess than three-fourths of an inch, and not less than three-fourths of an inch, and not less, than seven-sixteenths of an inch, and not less, than seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, one and one-tenth of one cent per pound, provided that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay, is duty accordingly; and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 35 per cent ad-v alorem; provided further, that all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of \$22 per ton. Iron orsteel rails, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the vard, nine

tenths of one cent per pound; iron or stee flat rails, punched, eight-tenths of one cent per pound. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this set, one and two-tenths of one

The date upon which the reduction of tax on tobacco, snuffs, cigars, cigarettes, and the reduction of the special license taxes shall go into effect, has been changed from July 1 to May 1, 1883. The pro vision relating to drawbacks has been chapped to read as follows:

changed to read as follows:

Provided that on all eriginal and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, held by manufacturers or dealers at the time such reduction shall go into effect, upon which the tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback orrebate of the full amount of the reduction, but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within sixty days following the date of the reduction, and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps at the reduced rate; and no claim shall be allowed for less amount than \$10. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry this section into effect. necessary to carry this section into effect

WOOL SCHEDULE.

All wools hair of alogea goat and othe pose of fixing duties to be charged thereon into the three following classes:

Class 1-Clothing wools, that is to say Merino, Mestiza, Metz or Metis wools of Merino, Mesura, Metz or Metzs wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote; down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not elsewhere, and also including all wools not bereinafter described or designated in classes 2 and 3.

Class 2—Combing wools, that is to say Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down Lencester, Cotsword, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms hereiu nsed, and also hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals.

and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals.

Class 3—Carpet wools and other sinilar wools, such as Donskoi, native South American, Cardova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Expt, Syria, and elsewhere.

The duty on wools of the first class, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of all classes, which shall be imported unwashed. The duty upon wool of albeep or hair of alpaca goat and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty it would be otherwise subjected the duty it would be otherwise subjected. duced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty it would be otherwise subject. The wools of first class, the value whereof in the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 30 cents or less per pound, 10 cents per pound, wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges in such port, shall exceed 30 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound.

Wools of the second class, and all hair of alpaca, goat and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place

value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, exluding the charges in such port, shall b 30 cents or less per pound, 10 cents per pound; wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding harges in such port, shall exceed 30 cents

Wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port of place whence exported to the United States, excluding clarges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound, two and a half cents per pound; wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the chayes in such port, shall exceed twelve cents per pound, five cents per pound.

exceed tweive cents per pound, nee cents per pound.

Wools on the skin at the same rates as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secre-tary of the Treasury may prescribe.

A CHURCH SENSATION. An Episcopal Clergyman Charged with Departing from the Patth.

excitement was created in church circles here yesterday by the publication in one of the city papers of a rather sensational article regarding the pronounced departure of a ritualistic Episcopal church, in admitting the Roman Catholic functions of confession and the power to grant absolution. The church referred to is the Grace Episcopal Church, the congregation of

which is one of the most wealthy and aristocratic in the city, and its rector, the Rev George W. Hinkle, is a prominent High Churchman. It is stated that he has recontrol become known to his communicants as Father Hinkle, and has assumed the right to listen to a recital of sins committed, and upon a proper spirit of repentance on the part of the sinner to grant absolution for the same. Father Hinkle has been rector of the Church for several years, and attress himself in the distinguishing. and attrees himself in the distinguishing continue of Catholic clergy. His pastorate has been marked for pronounced ritualistic tendencies, he having introduced from time to time many, Catholic forms and ceremonies in his services and adorning the only to be remanufactured,

MANUPACTURED IRON.

Steel railway bars, and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, \$17 per ton; bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than three-eighths of an inch best tone test than three-eighths of an inch best tone test than three-eighths of an inch best tone test than three-eighths of one cent per pound; comprising round iron not less than three-manner of the departure toward Romanism which their rector has made, chancel of the church with an array of candles and crucifixes. Right Rev. Bedelle

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF TRADE.

The entire lim and relvator were destate of Robert Dunlap. Loss on building, \$75,000; insurance, \$32,500. The mill and clevator occupied by Frank Chamberlain, loss about \$10,000, insured for \$11,050. There were about 150,000 bushels of grain in the elevator. Loss of parties who had grain stored, about \$40,000; insurance not ascertained. Country-Substantial Improvement Noted. Special Change in the Iron Trade.

New York, March 3 .- The dispatches t Brudstreet's this week from the trade centers of the United States again tell of improved eeling in general trade, and this in spite of a comparatively large increase in the num- Saturday afternoon was an artistic and per of failures reported for the week. The financial success. The day was a pleasant cotton situation is unchanged save as a one and the ladies and children were out mewhat greater faith in big crop figure gives a downward tendency to prices, all directions, and at 1 o'clock there was a Wheat showed a declining tendency up to crowd waiting for the doors to open, after last Thursday, in consequence of the im- which the house filled rapidly. There was west and also of the increasing arrivals at when the doors were opened, and soon the western points. But the cable reports of standing room was all taken and the gallery the very unfavorable aspects of the crop was crowded. It was a fine audience prospects in the United Kingdom and in composed of Wheeling's best people. The vestern Europe on the day caused an presence of so many ladies, fashionably advance in the foreign prices of both attired, made the scene a brilliant one. wheat and corn, and this was reflected in an advance in American mar-

opened by the Opera House Orchestra between the for the week was nearly to per bushel on wheat and from 1½ to 2c on corn. The exports of breadstuffs from the seven Atlantic ports for the week to February 2½ were a little less than in the preceding week. The imports of the yoods at the protof New York for the week to Friday night, March 2, were \$4,502,568, against \$2,149,123 last week, showing an increase of over 100 per cent. The amount withdrawn from warehouse also showed a nearly equal increase, the total for the week being \$4,157,947, against \$2,311,083 in the preceding week. These are the largest figures of imports this year, and show a large increase in the volume of business. There were 230 failures in the United States reported during the past week, 56 in more than the preceding week, 108 more than the preceding week of 1881.

180N.

The iron market as yet has enjoyed no actual improvement, but, as may have been inferred from the discontent exhibited at the Congressional idebate over the tariff, "the feeling" in iron and steel circles its greatly improved. This, of course, is due entirely to the prospect of relief in congressional interierence, owing to the near approach of the time for the adjument of that body. The condition of the market for American pig is unchanged. It is extremely duil, the contracts as a rule, have been few and far between. The current quotations for No. I and No. 2 are \$25 and 1\$24, but it is a matter of common notoriety, among members of the trade, at least, that the sease figures have heen subject to the near approach of the trade, at least, that the sease figures have heen subject to the near approach of the trade, at least, that the condition of the market for American pig is unchanged. It is extremely duil, the contracts as a rule, have been few and far between. The current quotations for No. I and No. 2 are \$25 and 1\$24, but it is a matter of common notoriety, among members of the trade, at least, that the condition of the trade, at least, that the sease figures have heen s on such contracts as have already on such contracts as have already been the contracts as have been subject to shading. One of the leading pig iron companies has already agreed to season delivered as the curtain hald to be raised three times before the applause died away. The gymnastic drill given by thirty school children tense spreading between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of No. 2 at \$20.50, or about \$2.50 below the current quotations of that grade of iron. Watermain companies have taken most of this. There is good reason to believe, after careful inquiry among leading lev. They were given in place of the "Art."

eries agregating between 20,000 and 49,000 tons of No. 2 at \$20 50, or about \$2 50 below the current quotations of that grade of iron. Watermain companies have taken most of this. There is good reason to believe, after careful inquiry among leading manufacturers and representatives, that in about two weeks season contracts will be freely made at figures averaging about \$23 and \$22, respectively, for No. 1 and No. 12.

The Scotch pig iron market at New York continues unchanged as to prices and feeling. The sales during the week will foot up about 1,200 tons of various brands, and the arrivals about 1,500 tons, some of which go into store. About 1,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron have also arrived, having been sold prior to its receipt at this port. Manufactured iron is dull. Refined looked the lovely country lass to perfection, giving to the gallant Judge, Mr. Sam Miller, a cup of water. In the next scene, the Judge, now married, was seated in his home with his handsome wife, Miss Laura

ing been sold prior to its receipt at this port. Manufactured iron is dull. Refined bar continues to be quoted at 2.2.2.3c, and common at 2c. Plate iron has exhibited more activity, and is bulletined at 2.4.2.5c. Steel rails are dull, with but few orders. Consumers offer \$28. Makers hold out for \$39.40.

On one side sat a rough workman, her Thompson family before the arrival of this steel rails are dull, with but few orders. Consumers offer \$28. Makers hold out for \$39a40.

WOOL.

Borron, March 3.—The Advertizer in its report of the wool market says: The market continues with little noticeable change from a week ago, the demand being fairly active, with prices well sustained. The sales for the past week foot up well, considering the broken stocks from which buyers are obliged to select, the total amount reported being 2,557,500 pounds, against 2,341,200 a week ago, making a gain in the businessed one of 216,300 pounds, are in the fortile with the first ported shows that this gain has been entirely in foreign wools, as the sales of domestic wools this week, a review of the sales reported shows that this gain has been entirely in foreign wools, as the sales of domestic wools this week were 23,700 and the sales of domestic wools this week were 23,700 and wools this wools this wools this wools this wools this worders. Consumers a rough workman, her Thompson family before the sarrival of this bittle mattern, while nother, by a spinning-wheel, sat the sad-looking little matron, with her hands clooking little matron, with her hands looking little matron, with her hands while the reporter looked at their marvel-looking the days when in the days when in the days when in the sale and showed the "Judge" and while the reporter looked at their marvel and showed the "Judge" and while the reporter looked at their marvel of the sales and showed the "Judge" as in the first sene. Miss Updegraff's make-up as "My cries. This condition was soon complied with, for it desired to go back the first stating part are the same as those given at the first entertainment and those taking part are change from a week ago, the demand being fairly active, with prices well sustained. considering the broken stocks from which against 2,341,200 a week ago, making a gain in the business done of 216,300 pounds, for this week. A review of the sales reported shows that this gain has been entirely in foreign wools, as the sales of
domestic wools this week were 23,700
pounds, short of a week ago, or 2,271,200
pounds last week, against 2,247,500
pounds this, while in foreign wools
the sales this week were 10,000
pounds against 70,000 pounds last,
making a gain of 240,000 pounds for the
present week. The market is down to a
solid basis once more, the flurry caused by
R the late excitement having entirely disappeared. The heavy business that has been
done of late, has left the market with
broken stocks, and all desirable wools are
in light sapply. Reports from the country
show that holders of wool that has not been
sent forward are still very high in their
views, and that it would hardly be a profsitable venture to buy wools at country
ended to the market with the practice. heartify. It was ar more successful than any one dared hope it would be. Over \$200 was cleared. About \$575 is added to the treasury of the Society as a result of the two entertainments. The ladies are elated, as they have a right to be. \$19,000. views, and that it would hardly be a prolitable venture to buy wools at country prices to compete in this market. There is no weakness in prices, and the fact that the sales of fine fleece wools reported this week shows a lower general average than during the past two weeks, is accounted for by the fact that the sharp competition for these wools has caused the stocks here to been passing up with emplies. They will soon be ready for the next rise.

The Telegraph No. 2, Captain Sam. Mason, in 1851, made her celebrated trip from Cincinati to Pittsburgh in 44 hours and 47 minutes.

The river is still falling, the marks last evening indicating a depth of but 8 feet, Saturday business was very lively on the levee. these wools has caused the stocks here to become greatly depleted, and, as can be readily seen, the finer and most desirable fleeces have been taken first, and sales made now at anything below ruling prices are of goods that are off in some way, as fine clean fleece-wools are readily placed at full quotations. Dealers generally report light stocks, and seem confident that the mar-ket will hold where it is, so that they are not anxious to sell except at full rates. ALBANY.

Dunlap Elevator Destroyed-A Number Albany, March 3.—At two o'clock this morning the watchman at the Dunlap elevator discovered a fresh fire in the sixth story. By the time it was extinguished the flames had broken out on the fourth floor and several men were caught on the sixth floor. Garry Benson, the watchman, and Louis J. Miller, clerk of, the fire department, rushed down stairs through the flames and were badly burned. Fireman Samuel E. Atkins and John W. Myers and James Gilligan, a laborer, were forced to come down the iron hoisting chain outside of the building a distance of nearly 100 floor.

A cough, cold or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the sixth floor. Garry Benson, the watchman, and Louis J. Miller, clerk of, the fire department, rushed down stairs through the itames and were badly burned. Fireman Samuel E. Atkins and John W. Myers and James Gilligan, a laborer, were forced to come down the iron hoisting chain outside of the building a distance of nearly 100 feet.

Cincursari, March 4.—River 20 feet of the sixth areas and stance of the age. Sold at distance of nearly 100 feet.

A cough, cold or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balasms, the st. Lawrence will take her at the price asked by Captain List. It is reported that Captain Jos. B. Williams the state of the studied of the building a distance of nearly 100 feet.

A cough, cold or sore throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balasms, the state of the Situation of Persons Killed.
ALBANY, March 3.—At two o'clock this partment, rushed down stairs through the fiames and were badly burned. Fireman Samuel E. Akins and John W. Myers and James Gilligan, a laborer, were forced to come down the iron hoisting chain outside of the building a distance of nearly 100 feet. About 40 feet from the ground the chain was covered with ice and the men slid to the ground with creat velocity, and were more or less

Pittsnurou, March 4.—River 5 feet 7 inches and failing. Weather clear and cold. Evanville, March 4.—River falling with 34 feet 7 inches in the channel. Clear, with great velocity, and were more or less severely injured. A strong north wind was blowing, and the whole department was called out. The fire spread rapidly through

RIVER NEWS.

Captain Garlick, of Steubenville, has pur-

CAIRO, March 4—River 40 feet 7 inches and falling. Cloudy and cool.

had both legs crushed; fireman Goldwalth, ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Sheridan was an Active Inciter of Crime, Revelations by Selzure of Walsh's papers.

LONDON, March 4.-Various reports are current about the Dublin trials. They are pear to be chiefly guesses. A Dublin cor-'Invincibles" are still lurking in that city, and that "Number One" is still in the United Kingdom. It is said "Number ne" was once a tradesman.

A Dublin dispatch says the police have bundant evidence to prove that P. J. Sheridan was an active inciter of crime n Ireland. There is no reason to suppose that Byrne was directly connected there with. The Government has prepared a bill to reorganize the constabulary and make the machinery for the detection of rime more effective. DUBLIN, March 4.-Letters received at

Walsh's lodgings Rochdale, reveal the fac that six thousand men are enrolled in opened by the Opera House Orchestra the secret society. He has been playing a potpouri from "lolanthe" in a organizing in the north of England, and the men are amply provided with funds,

A man named Martin has informed the

A man named Martin has informed the police that he found a bowle knile in Walsh's lodgings at Middleboro.

PARS, March 4.—O'Kelly, a member of the British Parliament, on his way to visit Clemenceau, Saturday, was followed by a detective, whom he seized and shook violently. O'Kelly narrowly escaped arrest.

inue to act vigorously in Andalusia. The President," Secretary and twelve members President, Secretary and twelve members of another branch of the secret society were arrested at Pedroso, in Seville, and letters and statutes have been seized. Twelve members of another branch have been arrested at Cazalla de la Sierra.

Another Chief of the "Black Hand" Society was arrested at Arcos, whose duty it was to visit various towns with copies of the Constitution and by-laws of the organization for the purpose of forming branches thereof. Several

ose of forming branches thereof. Several andlords in Xeres have received letters

A DOUBLE-TONGUED BARY. Marvelously Malformed Child in an

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.-There have een hosts of visitors to the humble frame esidence of James Tnompson, 389 South Warren street, for weeks past. The attraction is a double-tongued baby. It is at once the surprise of medical men and the joy of seekers after wonderful things in nature. The physicians pronounce it a marvelous case, and the old ladies in the neighborhood declare that they "never saw the like in their whole experience." A re-porter went to see the wonderful girl lately. It was clothed in a long white muslin dress, with a blue ribbon, around the neck, and tiniest socks imaginable. Its weight, clothes and all, is only four pounds, or two pounds st's Dream." The first scene showed 'Maud Muller," Miss Clara Fisher, who tiniest socks imaginable. Its weight, clothes and all, is only four pounds, or two pounds less than shortly after birth. Its head, about the size of a base ball, has a heavy covering of dark hair. This is the only respect in which it has developed since birth. The arms and legs are no larger than many persons' fingers. The skin on the legs is loose and flabby, and doubles up around the bones. The baby has prettyblue eyes. It was born on October 18th last. There were four little girls in the Thompson family before the arrival of this little midget. None of these were malformed in any way. Two of them, bright little maidens, played around the room while the reporter looked at their marvelous sister. Mrs. Thompson, the mother, is about 38 years of age. She says that the durble tooms is hest seen when the halve.

Dr. Leavitt, the attending physician, sa it is doubtful whether the babe will live.

The River and Harbor Sill Killed. Washington, D. C., March 3.—The fate of the River and Harbor bill was settled Local Leves Laconics and General Bank It is said the Government purchased the tow-boat Wm. Stone, for public work, for by action of the Senate to-day, in adopting Mr. Ingalls' motion that the report of the committee accompanying the bill be printed and lie on the table. This action car-\$19,000. The Scotia passed down at 5 A. M. Saturday and the Katie Stockdale passed up yesterday ed and lie on the table. This action car-ries over till to-morrow the consideration of the bill itself, and as Sunday is not a legislative day, no further action can be taken by the Senate upon the bill at this session. It is generally understood that the purpose of this motion was to kill the bill. morning.

Clerk Rutter, of the Telegram, is jollies than ever. He has a baby-girl at his home in

Lieut. Sylvis furnishes the following re

Lieut. Sylvis furnishes the following report of work done by the police during the month of February. The arrests were made as follows: Capt. Bennett, 3; Lieut. Sylvis, 6; Dunlap, 4; Junkins, 8; Fugate, 6, Morris, 6; Nolte, 3, Williams, 5; Combs, 7; Liston, 3; Kennedy, 6; Bird, 10; Bellville, 7; Patrolman Laughlin, 8; Total 82.

The financial report is summarized below: Fines assessed, \$230; fines paid, \$172; lines not paid, \$127; Lock-up fees, \$23 20; Sergeant's fees, \$1855. Total turned over to the city, \$391. There was also turned over to the city fines and costs assessed during the months of December and January that had remained unpaid, \$34 50, making a total of \$155 50. levee.

The Courier and Batchelor got away on time Saturday morning in their respective trades. The local packets were also running regularly.

The popular Andes is due to-day from Cincinnati and will leave Tuesday for that point. The Andes is well known and her accommodating officers are favorites everywhere.

Contain Garlick of Stenbenyille, has pure onased the Return at Cincinnati, and will place her in the Steubenville and East Liver-pool trade. She is a fine boat, with a record of eight miles per hour up stream.

CINCINSATI, March 4.—River 20 feet 8 25 cents a box everywhere.

